

DEBATING THE ARMY BILL.

NO REFERENCES TO A COMPROMISE MADE YET IN THE REICHSTAG.

DR. VON BENNIGSEN'S ATTACK ON THE CENTRISTS AND RICHTERISTS—THE QUESTION OF READMISSION OF THE JESUITS INTO GERMANY—THE EMPEROR NOT GOING TO NORWAY—BARON VON SAUER-JELTSCH.

Berlin, July 8.—The speeches that were made for and against the Army bill in the Reichstag yesterday and to-day were of a purely partisan character, indicating nothing of the undercurrents which may ultimately guide the votes of the several parties. Each speaker indicated his known programme and avoided any reference to a compromise. Herr Boeckel, who leads the Democratic faction of the Anti-Semites—for that small party has not escaped division—in a speech delivered to-day suggested the terms on which his half-dozen followers would support Chancellor von Caprivi. The suggestion contained the idea that if its terms were not granted the faction would maintain its opposition and set its face against the bill.

The best speech made to-day was that of Dr. von Bennigsen, the National Liberal leader, who attacked the Centrists and Richterists, declaring that they were defeating their own purposes by the intensity of their hostility to the Government. These parties, he said, were rejecting conciliatory proposals, and forsaking their best traditions by demanding their own terms or nothing. It was this attitude that had led to the political destruction of the Freisinnige party, for which Eugen Richter was responsible. The veterans, Dr. von Bennigsen added, had deserted Herr Richter at the polls.

Herr Richter was exceedingly angry at this reference to the defeat of the movement which he had led to almost complete extinction, and made a furious reply to Dr. von Bennigsen.

He said, among many other things, that moral principles formed the sole standing ground of the Radical People's party, and that the ultimate triumph of these principles was assured. The defeat of his party was, he asserted, only momentary.

Then Herr Preiss, an Alsatian, had an inning of the old style of denouncing an increase of the army. The increase asked for by the Government, he said, was needless, and would place an oppressive burden upon the people. His speech was simply a repetition of the threadbare arguments against the measure.

The obvious determination of a large number of the members to be heard on the bill implies that the discussion will last until the end of next week.

THE READMISSION OF THE JESUITS.

Wednesday is the day for private members' motions. The Centrists will then raise the question of the readmission of the Jesuits into Germany. The Freisinnige papers persist in stating that the Government's support of or refraining from opposition to this Ultramontane proposal will be the price paid for their support of the bill. Both the Centrist leaders and the Government adherents deny that there is any compact. The Chancellor undoubtedly has a majority in favor of the bill without the Centrists. In the lobbies to-day it was not the Jesuit, but the taxation question, upon which the Centrists declared an arrangement for their support was possible. While Herr Groeber proclaimed "no compromise" in the House, members of the Lieber wing of the party said in the lobby that if the Chancellor would distinctly pledge the Government to cover the increase in the expenditures by a progressive Imperial tax on incomes of over 12,000 marks, the Centrists would vote for the bill. Privately they are angling for a deal, which is likely to be arranged, giving the Government a large majority. Dr. Lieber means to insist that the bill go to a committee, and this will give time for negotiations to be carried on.

VARIOUS MOTIONS TO BE INTRODUCED.

The session is certain to last longer than was at first expected. The National Liberals have given notice of a motion in regard to the distress caused by the drought, and also in regard to the lack of fodder wanted for the animal manœuvres and to the limited supply in the districts outside of those in which the manœuvres are to be held. The Richterists, with the members of the Volkspartei, will propose the entire suspension of the import duties on fodder until May, 1894. The Socialists will support this measure.

A REICHSTAG COMMITTEE'S SOCIALIST HEAD.

For the first time in the history of the Reichstag the Socialists have obtained the chairmanship of one of the permanent committees, Herr Auer being elected to the place. Herr Sieger, another Socialist, has the vice-chairmanship of another committee.

LEADERS OF THE VARIOUS GROUPS.

The Conservatives have re-elected Freiherr von Mantteufel, the Prince Ferdinand Radziwill, and the Centrists Count Hompesch, presidents of their respective groups. Liebermann von Sonnenburg leads the Conservative section of the Anti-Semites.

SOCIALISTS IN THE BAVARIAN LANDSTAG.

The elections for members of the Bavarian Landstag are proceeding. For the first time the Socialists have captured seats, two of their candidates having been elected in Munich. They have also won seats in Nuremberg, Augsburg and Bamberg, much to the amazement of the opposing Clericals.

THE CZAREWITCH TO VISIT POTSDAM.

Emperor William will receive the Czarewitz at the Potsdam station on the return of the latter from England on Tuesday. After taking dinner at the palace the Czarewitz will continue his journey to Moscow.

THE STAND OF THE NORWEGIAN RADICALS.

The Emperor has abandoned his proposed trip to Norway. The conflict of the Norwegian Radicals against the Government is approaching a dangerous climax. After decreeing the exclusion of the Swedish colors from the national flag, a majority of the Storting now refuse to allow supplies for the consular service unless their demands for consular representation for Norway are acceded. The Storting's "Allehanden," an official paper, says that the refusal will probably cause a conflict between Norway and Sweden, and recommends an immediate discussion of the position by an extraordinary session of the Swedish Diet.

AMERICANS AT THE REICHSTAG'S OPENING.

America was well represented at the opening of the Reichstag. The Infanta Eulalie, who arrived here yesterday after visiting the United States as the guest of the American Government, today invited the representative of the United Press in this city to visit her at the Palace. When he was ushered into her presence the Infanta said that she welcomed him directly to her American friends. She stated that she had had a splendid voyage from the United States. She had greatly enjoyed her stay during the whole of her visit, and she felt that she knew and respected the Americans as she never had before.

The superintendent went on to explain that the Troy Steel and Iron Company's steel furnaces on Brecker Island will shut down on Monday. There will be at least 1,000 men out of employment, superintendent Charles McFerry, when asked about the causes leading to the action of the company, said: "We cannot run our plant here without orders and without the money from orders. We have kept up as long as possible, but on Monday we will have to close down until trade brightens up enough to let us run the works on a paying basis. We have three stacks on Brecker Island, but one of them we have not used since the fire. On Monday we will entirely draw the fire of one of the furnaces, and back the fire of the other."

The superintendent went on to explain that the Troy Steel and Iron Company had within its control the works on Brecker Island, the Albany iron works, the Essener steel works, the Bensenville nail mill and the Merchant mill. "This," he said, "is the time we have ever had to shut down for the reason of depression in business. In fact we shut down, but that was to make a number of necessary repairs."

The statement was then made by the superintendent that the thousand men in Troy and West Troy were not the only ones who would be affected by the closing of the iron works and steel works. "Why," he said, "there are all the men who are employed in the ore bed at Port Henry, where we get our supplies, who will have to stop work; for we are the principal consumers of their product. We couldn't expect to go right on with our work here, when some of the men in Pennsylvania are already out of work."

On asking whether the company would find great pleasure in relating the details of her visit to all her friends, the Infanta's manner and language left no doubt that her trip to America would remain one of her most pleasant memories.

THEIR TRADE WITH THIS COUNTRY DWINDLING.

London, July 8.—The last quarterly trade returns for Sheffield, Birmingham, and other important coal districts show a marked diminution of trade with the United States. Within a year Birmingham's trade has fallen off 10 per cent., principally because American orders for guns have been diverted to the less expensive factories in Belgium. In general the local authorities admit that the downward course of the export trade with America cannot be entirely attributed to the result of the McKinley bill. In the severer industries, comparatively unaffected by the bill, the decline and the stagnation of trade with the United States are regarded as the primary cause of the unfavorable change. English firms are eager for the repeat of the Sherman act. If it be set aside, they say, the trade conditions between Great Britain and the United States will soon become healthy and normal.

THE PARDED PROFESSORS TO LEAVE TURKEY.

Constantinople, July 8.—Professors Kayanay and Thumann, who were sentenced at Angora to be executed for complicity in the plotting at Cesarea and Marsovan, and who were pardoned by the Sultan on condition that they leave Turkish territory, will sail from this port for Marseilles to-morrow. The Sultan has given them free passage, and has in addition presented £15 to each of them.

A FRENCH CONVENTION WITH RUSSIA.

Paris, July 8.—The Official Gazette to-day publishes a decree stating that the Franco-Russian commercial convention to be signed to-morrow will go into effect with full force on July 12. The decree further announces that the effect of the convention shall apply provisionally from July 12 to mineral oils from the United States.

COLUMBUS SOON TO BE CANONIZED.

Rome, July 8.—During the reception of the Columbian Minister to-day the Pope said that America would soon have a patron saint, as Columbus would be beatified.

THE KING OF DENMARK HONORED BY LONDON.

London, July 8.—The King of Denmark, who came to England to witness the marriage of his grandson, the Duke of York, and Princess May, was to-day made a free citizen of London. The ceremony of presenting the freedom of the city to him was performed at the Guildhall by the Lord Mayor, assisted by the sheriffs and other city officials. After the ceremony a luncheon was given. Among those present were the Queen of Denmark, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Buckingham. The royal party were recently received at the Carlton Palace in the carriage in which they had been conveyed to the Guildhall.

New-York



Tribune.

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value 20.

FINISH PLAIN WOOL.

value 20.